Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUPLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(SUNDATE EXCEPTED.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Sell Lake City, Utab.

Charles W. Penrose, - . Editor Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

In charge of B. F. Commings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 194-196 Times Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE

In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, represented by E. D. Edwards, 87 Washing-ton Street.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE. In charge of F. J. Cooper, 36 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the for publication sinces communications;
Address all business communications;
THE DESERET NEWS,
Sait Lake City, Utah.

BALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 15, 1903 A MATTER OF MOMENT.

The water rights of the city, under the constitution and laws of the State extend not only to their beneficial use within the city limits, but to the "control" of the streams which are the sources of supply, before they enter those limits. In commenting upon the decisions of the Supreme court in favor of the Electric Power company, we re ferred to the question of that control and its apparent invasion by a private

It has been asserted in reply to what we mentioned, that the decisions do not "put the city's rights in jeopardy at all," And the reason assigned for this aspertion is, that the company, after taking out the water which the law places in control of the city, is required to return the water "to the city's ditch uncontaminated, undiminished, and at the level established by the city."

It is true that the court's decision does make that requirement, which is all right so far as it goes. But supthus permitted to interfere with the by legal enactments to make that day pose the private company, which is centrol vested in a public corporation for the benefit of the people, fails to return the water in the condition and quantity and place so designated, where is the people's remedy? The company is viewed as in an insolven condition, because it is in the hands of a receiver. In what condition does that leave the people of this city?

It should be remembered, in viewing this important question, that it is not merely a conflict between two individuals or private corporations, but between a public body composed of many thousand citizens organized into a municipality, and having special rights and a private cor poration taking the waters supposed to be under public control and diverting them for private uses and personal profits. That to us is a very great dif-

ference. However, it is useless perhaps to comment further on that phase of the situation. We have not presented ou views of the subject by way of adverse criticism, but that the facts may be understood and the conditions now ex-1sting may be fully met. The decision of the courts does not deprive the city of the right to go above the present point of the city's diversion of the water into its canal. The city may go on with the project, which was long ago contemplated, for the purpose of taking out the Jordan water up the stream nearer to the dam, and into the East Jordan canal, which would give a fall of nearly eighty feet and permit the water to be conducted on a higher level than at present which gives but a lifty feet fall, and be of vastly greater benefit to the public. We endorse the recommendation that the city proceed at once to secure this right from in-Nasion, by proper action.

When the bonds election was under consideration, the representatives of the city pledged it to the expenditure of a rertain amount for the lowering of the channel and the prosecution of this necessary work. This was a great inducement to voters in supporting the proposition for the issuing of those bonds. The pledge has not been satisfactorily fulfilled. Something ought to be done at once in that direction, and we urge this upon the consideration of the present City Council, with the Mayor, as of much greater moment than a prolonged dispute over the removal or appointment of a city officer. Gentlemen, promeed at once and take the proper steps In this important movement!

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The question which day of the week is the proper day of rest, seems to be troubling some church members who have come in contact with teachers of Seventh-day doctrines. That sectarfans should find it difficult to meet some of the objections raised to the New Testament Sabbath, can cause no wonder. But the Latter-day Saints have a firm foundation to stand on as regards this plain question, as well as others of importance. They need not suffer shipwreck of faith in controver-

sies of that nature. On the 7th day of August, 1831, the Eaints were told, in a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph, that "this is a day appointed unto you to rest from your labors, and to pay thy devotions unto the Most High." This revelation was given on a Sunday, as can be ascertained by reference to the calendar for the year 1831. This fact gives the greatest significance to the language of the revelation: "But remember that on this the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy gacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren, and before the Lord." This leaves no room for doubt as to which day has

been set apart by the Most High, in this dispensation, as the day of rest and devotion. "This the Lord's day" can mean no other day than that on which the revelation was given. And that was on the first day of the week. Alleged private revelations to the contrary may be rejected as spurious. If at any time the Lord should deem It good to reveal anything further on the question, He would do so through the legitimate channels, and not through private interpretation." But until that occurs, the revelations already given on the subject contain the word of the Lord to the Saints ,and the con-

troversy is thereby ended. If we look to the New Testament for light on the Sabbath question, we find that the resurrection of our Lord took place on the first day of the week, as did also that Pentecostal outpouring of the Holy Spirit. From these facts the conclusion is inevitable that the first followers of the Nazarene should look upon that day with special reverence, and observe it with appropriate devotional exercises. It is certain that very early, the Christians held regular meetings on that day. (Acts 20; 7; I Cor, 16: 2.) It is also certain that the day was called "the Lord's day." (Rev. 1: 10.)

What particular teachings were given by the Apostles at that time on the Sabbath question, is not on record, but it would be inconsistent to assume that the Christians gathered for special edification and the partaking of the Sacramental emblems on that day, without the sanction of their divinely inspired teachers. In fact, a new day for such exercises was absolutely needed. The old Sabbath observances had no bearing on the new, Christian life. The essentials of a Christian day of rest had no room in the Hebrew Sabbath observances. Both could be kept, but not on the same day. Their significance was so different, one being the sign of a covenant between God and one nation, the other being a commemoration of that victory by which salvation was made possible to all nations, to the living and to the dead.

,This seems to have been fully realized in the first Christian churches. For wherever Hebrew influence was paramount, both the Sabbath and the Lord's day were kept holy. But this could, for obvious reasons not be permanent. And when it was deemed necessary to choose between the two, the Lord's day was given the preference. Emperor Constantine endeavored a day of rest. Unnecessary labor was prohibited, as were also public performances in the theaters. There could be no stronger proof of the popularity the Christian Sabbath had attained to, at that time. Concerning the ancient Hebrew Sab-

bath much has to be learned yet, be-

fore the institution is clearly under-

stood. It was different from the Egyptian day of rest, which seems to have occurred every tenth day, instead of every seventh. To do any unnecessary labor on that day was a capital offense. Whether it occurred on every seventh day of the week is an open conferred by statute as to the control question. The theory has been advanced as well as the use of certain waters for in later years, that it was a movable holiday which fell in rotation on every holidays, and much can be said in favor of this view. According to Leviticus 23, the difteenth day of the first month of the year was always a Sabbath, The entire week commencing on that day was a Sabbath week, with special convocations on the first day and the seventh. Then instructions were given to count seven complete Sabbaths from the first day after the Sabbath week, and to celebrate the fifteenth day as a special Sabbath. This gave the Hebrews at that time of the year two Sabbaths in succession, and if this is correct, the Sabbath would in seven years fall in rotation on every day in the week. There was a similar arrangement in regard to the Sabbath year. Every seventh year was so designated. But every fiftieth year was a year of tubilee, and consequently, at that time, two Sabbath years, the 49th and 50th, came together. If further investigation should prove this theory to be correct, the contention for Saturday as a permanent Sabbath, according to Hebrew pattern, would ap-

> But we may let that pass. It is certain that the Apostle Paul distinctly teaches that the law relating to the Sabbaths, in the old sense of that institution is not binding on the disciples (Rom. 14: 5.) "Christians" should accept his teachings, even of they reject the revelations given for the guidance of the people of God in this age.

pear utterly void of sense.

THE TWO WORLDS.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has recently pub lished, in The Outlook, some excellent thoughts intended to throw light on the unseen world. He says it is the postulate of all his thinking, that there are two worlds-an outer and an inner, a material and a spiritual, a world governed by inflexible law and a world of self-governed liberty, a world discerned by eye and ear and touch, and a world discerned by consciousness. "If the philosopher," he continued, "assures me that these two are one, I do not dispute him; perhaps they are; nay, probably they are; but in all my thinking I think of them as two worlds, co-operative but contrast-

ed." Then he continues "I think of the spiritual world as ever manifesting itself through the material world—a perpetual but invisible Presence, veiled yet revealed in all phenomena: a love of beauty in all all mechanical contrivances, a true unconscious operations of nature ever-present and eternal Energy om whom all things proceed-an En ergy whose thought is in all Nature' ingenuitles, whose purpose is in all e-processes. I conceive of Him, the er-conscious Artist in every flower, elated forces, the All-Father is all tory and in all lives. I conceive Him setting me off from Himself, as a park is struck by the hammer from the red-hot iron, to be, like Him, a lover of beauty and a creator of beaubruth, a lover of righteousness and doer of righteousness; and yet, like Him, free to choose the ugly, the false

e unrighteous; and because thus free

from Him, able to think His thoughts. share His purpose, be partaker of His life, or to be indifferent or averse to capable of being His companion and His friend, and therefore capable of being His enemy."

Dr. Abbott further describes the stages through which the individual passes while possessing an earthly body, and the part the physical organs play in the development. He then considers death and resurrection as

"I think that life goes on unbroken by what we call death; that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event, but only an ex-traordinary evidence of an ordinary event; that He was the first fruits of them that sleep; that all rise from the dead as He rose from the dead, and live as He lives; that to die is 'to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better;' that every death is a resurrection, and that to every spirit God giveth a body as it pleaseth Him. I think of death as a glad awakening from this troubled sleep which we call life; as an emancipation from a world which, beautiful though it be, is still a land of captivity; as a graduation from this primary department into higher rank in the hierarchy of learning."

A RUSSIAN THREAT.

What is called the "official view" of Russia, on the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is that the expressed purpose of that entente is in complete accord with the Russian policy in China. Russia, too, desires peace and the preservation of the integrity of China and Corea. But to this pacific assurance is added this significant threat: "If peace is menaced in the extreme orient, Russia, for her part, will not fall to take all the measures necessary to safeguard her interests." This is not ambiguous. It is a plain reply to the clause of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, according to which the two powers bind themselves to fight for their interests in China. It is a declaration that force will be met by force, if need be.

It may reasonably be supposed that the effect of the compact will be in the direction of peace. England and Japan declare that they will defend their commercial and industrial rights in eastern Asia, and although Russia is determined to hold Manchuria, she will proceed with greater caution, in view of what may happen should the Japanese be stirred to action. A war involving Japan, Great Britain and, to some extent China, on one hand, and Russia on the other, might easily develop "staggering" proportions. It would not be confined to Chinese waters and territory. It would soon rage wherever Russian and British interests are open to assault. Its flames would break out in the Baltic, in the Levant, in India, and on the high seas. The very magnitude of the conflict would make the governments hesitate to provoke it. For that reason the dual alliance may be depended upon to be a great factor for peace in Asia, as the triple alliance has been in Europe. No doubt, it is the fruit of Marshal Ito's recent journey through the United States and Great Britain, and it is justly regarded as a most important international combina-

CONFUCIUS.

The following historical data concerning the great Chinese reformer, Confuclus, are from a lecture by Hon. Chester Holcomb, delivered in Boston the other day:

Confucius was only twenty years old when he opened a school-not for boys, but for men of mature age-to teach social and political ethics. Whatever his source of information and learning, the more important portions he taught cannot be identified with the work of any of the earlier writers, which makes it plain that if he obtained his ideas from them he worked them over in his own mind until they became distinctly his own. His school continued through his life. Feudalism was then at its height. It was his am-bition that some feudal chief should employ him for a stated term as eacher, that he might inculcate his deas in the government. But he could not receive recognition. pointment, but was restrained by the denunciations poured into his ears by the ministers. It was a trying time for the great sage. He desired to teach and guide, and he traveled from one province to another in quest of the opportunity. Finally his native province, or little kingdom of Lu, opened the way for him. had become popular, and now was giv en the reins of government over his own people. He was a model governor, Under his administration crime is said to have ceased in the district, but his

good work was suddenly overthrown by an influx of vice and intrigue. Death came at the age of seventy. He was buried with great ceremonies. Disciples remained three years at his grave, which is the official period of mourning, and it is said that some of them stayed there another term of years. His death was a shock to the whole country. His followers became active in the dissemination of One ruler ordered th his doctrine. destruction of his books and some of his disciples were buried alive, in the hope of crushing the doctrine. He had been dead 300 years when the first emperor recognized him and sacrificed to It was 500 years after his deat in China. Many of his utterances re aln Chinese puzzies to scholars of all nguages. While books contain utlanguages. erances of Confucius, he wrote very little himself. and insisted that he was no

born with any knowledge, Strange enough, the teachings of Confucius which have excited such wonderful influence upon millions of Asiatics and throughout many centu ries, embraced more particularly min ute rules for the nurture and education of children, for the paying of homage to ancestors, for etiquette and in tercourse between all classes and ranks of society. One would naturally suppose that a philosophy with no wider horizon should be short-lived. But the rulers found in it excellent arguments for the maintenance of their authority

and they embraced it. It also appears that to the teachings of Confucius can be traced the doctrine that the people constitute the most im portant element in the nation, and that the sovereign, though God's representative, holds his power only for the good of the people, and that, conse quently, if he abuses this power, he can be removed by the people. This is really a remarkable advance of the notion prevalent in other ancient empires, that the people are merely

slaves. It is charged that Confucius has done

reotyping, as it were, the ideas of the ancients and handing them over in that form to posterity. But probably he gave to the people what they could comprehend. When western civilization shall finally plant its standards on Chinese soil, the bearers of the new light will find much of value in that which the Chinese sage bequeathed to his race. They will gain much material for the foundation of the new structure. And until western civilization learns to utilize the material the east already possesses, there will be but little progress; there will never be a perfect understanding.

BLACKS IN CITIES.

According to the Kansas City Star our national capital is the first city in the Union, as regards its number of colored inhabitants. It has no less than 86,000 blacks. The reason for this is that it offers Northern liberality and a Southern climate, while there are numerous government positions to be had

The city of Baltimore ranks next to Washington, with 79,000 colored inhabitants. Philadelphia's colored population increased 58 per cent from 1890 to 1900 and now numbers 62,000. Washington's gain was only 11,000 to Philadelphia's 23,000. If this rate of increase continues the Quaker City within a

few years will outrank Washington. In some cities of the South, we are told, the negroes are about as numerous as the whites. This is said to be the case in Vicksburg, Memphis, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile, Wilmington and Baton Rouge. Booker T. Washington believes it would be better for the negro to remain on the farm. But the urban centers seem to be as attractive to the young negroes as to other young people.

A SALOON AD.

The following advertisement was published in the Fayetteville (Tenn.) Express and was said to have been paid for by a saloon-keeper named H. F. Johnson. We reproduce it verbatim without vouching for its authenticity:

"Friends: Having opened a commo-dious shop for the sale of flquid fire, l embrace this opportunity to inform you that I have commenced the busi ness of making drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober, industrious and pectable portion of the commu-y to support. I shall deal in famnity to support. ily spirits that will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood and by so doing diminish the comfort, augment the expense and endanger the welfare of the community. I shall undertake at a short notice and for a small sum, and with great ex-pectation, to prepare victims for the asylums, poor-houses, prisons and gal-lows. I will furnish an article which will increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases and render those which are harmless incurable. I shall deal in drugs which will deprive some of life, many of reason, most of prosperity and all of peace, which will cause the fathall of peace, which will cause the fathers to become fiends; wives, widows; children, orphans, and all mendicants. I will cause many of the living generations to grow up in ignorance, poverty and crime, and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation. I will cause mothers to forget their offspring and cruelty to take the place of love. I will sometimes even corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the gospel, defile the purity of the church and cause spiritual, temporal and eternal death." nal death."

It is one thing to be ransomed bu quite another to be released.

No doubt Sheriff Storrs would rather have Wright than be president.

Young Roosevelt is out of the woods May he soon be out of the house.

In the Philippines the old saw is made o read, "Out of the frying pan into the

The oil men are at peace. Some one must have poured oil on the troubled

It is expected that many persimmons will be knocked down by the new Commercial club.

Perhaps it is natural that there should be a fight over the division of a military reservation.

"Commercial strategy" may be defined as overreaching rivals and undermining them at the same time. When the Boers dashed through Kit-

chener's carefully drawn cordon, his lordship doutless said, "Dash it all!" When the woman suffragists meet in New Orleans may they secure as complete a victory as did Jackson over

Packenham. the nations seem "awfully" pleased over the Anglo-Japanese all

ance. It is an era of gush if not of

The price of brooms has been advanced. Having regard to household expenses, the hired girl will not want to use it so frequently now.

The kaiser bids his brother Henry peak in English while in the United States. When he sent him to China he bade him talk Turkey to all. The establishment by the French gov-

rnment of an engineering school at Pittsburgh goes to prove that they do not do all things better in France. Santos-Dumont's airship collapsed with him while sailing over the Med-

iterranean. It isn't the first castle in the air built on the shores of that same sea, that has collapsed. It is charged in Europe that Americans worship Mammon. The charge is not true, yet it must be admitted that

by the people of this country. Young Ted being out of the woods (and every one rejoices that he is) he should remember that it is about the barefooted boy and not the bareheaded boy that the poets sing.

Mammon is not condemned and reviled

A Chicago paper asks: "Is John P. Morgan in his dotage?" If he is the world may be thankful, for if he does the things that he does in his dotage what would he do in the vigor of his manhood?

"Senator Depew's record of having the best and most expensive watch owned by any senator has passed to at one with Him or to separate myself | his people an irreparable injury by ste- | Senator Kearns of Utah, who carries a

timepiece of the finest Swiss workmanship, which cost \$600," says an exchange. The man who can beat Utah's junior senator in that kind of a game has to wake up early.

Prince Henry will scarcely be perturbed over Representative Wheeler's mad attack on "European flunkeyism." The American people are not, and they will welcome him as a distinguished guest and the brother of a friendly monarch. To do less than this would be to show themselves boors.

A commuter sends the following from Life. He says it interested him and may be of interest to our other readers: Superintendent Street Rallway-Here is an article saying the average American is gaining in weight." President—"That's too bad. We won't be able to pack so many of them in a car. As it is, we are only making about 900

The Descret News acknowledges receipt of an invitation from Mr. Henry Ridder to be present at a banquet to be tendered H. R. H. Prince Henry of Russia at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York, on the evening of Feb. 26. Mr. Ridder is treasurer of the great German daily, The Staats Zeltung, under whose auspices the dinner is given to representatives of the daily press of the United States. Although the guest of honor is a German, the invitations announce that all the speeches of the evening will be in English.

The position taken by the Deseret News on the matter of the removal of three police officers was correct, according to the latest legal opinion of City Attorney Nye. Our remarks were directed entirely to the question of the reconsideration of the action of the City Council, and not in any way to the merits or demirits of the removal. It carried no reflection against the police officers and was entirely a matter of parliamentary rule. The officers have been removed, and that settles the contention as to the fact and to the de cision of the council. Now let their places be properly filled, and put an end o squabbling.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS,

The Parish News, Holy Trinity,

Lent begins this year almost as early as is possible. Ash Wednesday falling upon Feb. 12.—To speak frankly, it is not very easy to know what to do with Lent when it does come. The church and society both have their conventional regulations concerning it, but this kind of obligation sits very lightly upon most people. It may help to remind ourselves of the first principles here. One of them is that Lent is an affair which concerns Christian people alone. It has its source in the affections and not in the conscience. Those who hold that Lord is a property of the conscience. their Lord in dear regard remembe that during one of the years of His life He spent forty days in spiritual disci pline and abstinence to our great advantage. They are therefore moved to something of the same thing. There is no law commanding them—they do it because they want to. That is Lent,

Kansas City Star.

Topeka, which is the center of a cult whose devotees make bread their phy-lacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments and lay stress on the chief seats in the synagogues and es-pecially greetings in the market, is greatly scandalized because one freshnan at a class prayer meeting at Washburn-a Congregational instituon the confines of the city-ven tured a prayer for the success of the college baseball team for next season and another offered up a petition that the freshmen might beat the "sophs in the annual scrimmage over the erec tion of the May pole. The members of the class have been severely censured by the faculty, but that has not allayed the agitation among the sensitive religionists of Topeka, who are horrifled over the use of prayer in connection with such grossly and trivial matters as baseball and

New York Mail and Express. It is proverbially, not to say impossible to prove a negative, but many things are believed which cannot be proved. Otherwise there would not be much belief outside of material facts and there would be no room for faith But can mere negation or unbellef be organized and have a propaganda, or is fides a necessary substantive for propaganda? This rather formidable quiry provoked by the statement that "the church of this world," which seems to have established itself at Kansas City, Mo., is sending forth a missionary to preach agnosticism and endeavor to organize agnostics into "congregations" in different cities. Agnostics are supposed to be persons who neither believe nor disbelieve, but just non-believe-or "don't know," and even do not "want to know, you know"those things which are ordinarily the substance of belief in matters religious.

The Congregationalist. The current discussion as to "the present drift of pulpit discourse gives spe-cial value to the recent remark of an educated layman, who is a regular attendant upon Sabbath worship and a man of keen discernment as well as of sincere faith. He said that he did not remember to have heard for a long time a single sermon touching upon the common wrongdoings of secular life, such as lying, stealing, and the like; and he has often wondered why the preacher did not sometimes, for the sake of variety, if for no other reason emphasize those subjects. In his post tion, however, as a judge on the bench and a constant observer of the prevaence of these everyday sins of practical life, he must see another and stronger reason why the recognized teacher of Christian morals should ofness, honesty, and purity the topics of public address.

The Christian Register. The Puritan was not a fool and his objections to pleasure of the kind so

were not wholly ascetic nor tokens of a narrow mind. Macaulay said, "The Puritans hated bear-baiting, not be cause it gave pain to the bear, but be-cause it gave pleasure to the specta-tors." The gibe has in it some wit and some truth, but it illustrates the genius of Macaulay rather than the motive of the Puritan. The Puritan often tried to repress pleasures that softened the muscles and enervated the minds of the people, without giving them a substitute for their pleasures in enthusiasms which would their pleasures seem vain. Bu impulse was positive and admir Rejecting now the method of the Puritan, we go to the other e treme. We make everything easy f the children, and try to arrange the work and study of our youth so that nothing shall be a burden or a task. We adapt everything in art, and religion, not to the needs, but t wender why no one is willing to endure hardness, why men and a refuse to worship unless worship is made attractive, refuse to think unless the process is made agreeable, and re-fuse to work unless they are paid for

Have a Lovely Home,

Commission of the commission o

With dingy walls and unkempt floor covering? You cannot do it; and there is no use trying. The right way is to get some of the

NEW STOCK AT BARGAIN PRICES.

At Z. C. M. I. Our 1902 Carpets and Linoleums for 1902 are cheaper than trying to patch and cover almost worn out floor coverings, and there is no comparison in results. The same can be said of Wall Papers, Etc. A new

CAR OF LINOLEUMS

Is just in, and includes a large assortment of the well known Stains Inlaid Linoleum. We have also just opened for our patrons a full and complete line of all grades and new patterns of

CARPETS FOR SPRING OF 1902.

Another carload of our immense stock of House Furnishings

NEW PATTERNS OF WALL PAPERS.

We also have a new and elegant supply of WINDOW SHADES, POLES. Etc., and the FINEST LINE OF LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES IN THE WEST. Prices are down to bed rock in all lines.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER.

Superintendent.

SALT LAKE THEATRE, GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager

CONIGHT! LAST TIME.

WM. A. BRADY'S Production of the Beautiful Pastoral

Way Down East.

Special reservation for Out-of-Town Patrons.

TONIGHT!

Last Time.

First time at Popular Prices. Walter E. Perkins' Comedians Presenting

THE MAN FROM MEXICO

Friend from India." An Established Laughing Success from Maine to California. Cast of Superior Meriti

If you don't feel like getting linner at home some evening, come down to the Tavern. You'll find something on the bill that will suit you, and with music, good food and the perfection of service you'll enjoy your meal enough to repay you even if it cost you twice as much.

21 E. First South.

Anything in FAMILY SUPPLIES

·+++++++++++++++++++++

13th Ward Store, Dealers In

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

72 Main St. JOHN T. THORUP, . Manager.

EDWARD L. BURTON. Stock and BROKER, II East First South.

Local Bonds, Commercial Stocks and Investment Securities Bought and Sold. Tel. 1058-x.

Cutler Bros. Co.

50 Men's good strong Suits at 50 cents on the dollar.

25 per cent discount from all other Suits, Men's Boys' and Children's, a lot of them only just in, but we must make room for a new stock 100 dozen Men's Overshirts worth 50 per cent more, at 40c up.

100 dozen Men's fleece Undershirts or Drawers, 40c. 50 dozen Boys' fleece Undershirts or drawers, all sizes, 25c. 100 dozen Men's and Boys' Sweaters less than cost. WE MAKE KNITTED GARMENTS, \$1.00 UP.

ECUTLER BROS. CO., 36 Main St.,

HE GRAND THEATRE,

ENTIRE WEEK MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17th.

250-Matinees Wednesday and Saturday-25c.

BUHLER & MANN'S Tremendous Production of WM. L. ROBERTS Picturesque Colonial Drama.

A Stupendous Scenic Pro-A Great MOUNTED PRODUCTION

A THRILLING DRAMA OF TRUE HEART INTEREST AND COMEDY. A PAGE FROM OUR NATIONAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL TIMES.

SEATS ON SALE.

Special Masinee Washington's Birthday, Saturday, Feb. 22nd.

GEORGE D. PYPER, Managor.

CALT LAKE THEATRE,

One Matinee,

Beginning Wednesday, Feb. 19.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. February, 19th, 20th and 21st.

AND EVENING.

WASHINGTON'S

BIRTHDAY.

In a Magnificent Scenie and Costame Pasduction of the Intense Emotional Play

SATURDAY MATINEE

Special Presentation of

A Story of Modern Paris

Drama of the Revelution.